

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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ANTI-"MORMON" MOBOCRACY.

The opposition against the missionaries of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which will generally be traced to the ministers of other "Christian" churches in the United States and in Europe, has also been raised in New Zealand and Australia. At Christchurch, New Zealand, mob violence has been aroused and attempts have been made to drive the Elders from that place, but the police have interfered and protected them from personal injury.

The enraged populace, stirred up by sectarian preachers, like similar mobs in other parts of the world were influenced by ignorance and intolerance. Probably none of them could give a definite reason for their anger, or be able to explain what the Elders taught, or what the "Mormons" believed. This has been found to be the case all over the world, when attacks upon the Latter-day Saints by infuriated mobs have been investigated. These occasional uprisings show that there are multitudes of people, in the most advanced nations who are not only unchristianized, but are yet uncivilized.

The spirit of hostility to the word of the Lord, given by revelation to the world, has always been rife whenever the divine will has been directly communicated. People will venerate the memory of dead prophets who were martyred for the truth, and at the same time persecute and try to kill the living messengers of the Almighty. It is the same old diabolism that has been on earth from the beginning, when Cain rose up in anger and slew his brother, Abel.

The consolation to be drawn from such occurrences is that the results are generally favorable to the promulgation of divine principles. The agitation caused by violence attracts attention to that which is called "Mormonism," and some truth-seeking and honest-hearted people become convinced of its divinity and are added to its fold. Without some uncommon stir, they would probably have remained in apathy and have paid little or no attention to the subject. The good that grows out of the intended evil, however, does not absolve the perpetrators of such outrages from the consequences of their crime. For it is a crime in the sight of both God and man. As the Savior said on this point: "Offenses must needs come, but we unto them by whom they come." The principal offenders who will bear the greater part of the responsibility for the wrongs committed, are the pretended ministers of the Gospel who incite the uninformed and quick-tempered multitude to the commission of those offenses.

We are pleased to see that in many places influential newspapers strongly disapprove of the acts of lawlessness committed against the Latter-day Saints, and do not join in the sentiment of "Anything to beat the Mormons." In The New Zealand Observer, published at Auckland and Wellington, New Zealand, we find the following editorial in reference to the anti-"Mormon" mobocracy in Christchurch. We commend it to the attention of the guardians of the public peace everywhere:

"Somehow, we don't seem to have improved much in the way of religious tolerance in the last century or two. Misguided missionaries are hunted to-day just as they were in the sixteenth century, unless their teachings happen to agree with the views of a reasonable section of the people, and though they are not treated to thumb-screw and skull-crack pleasures, that is no fault of the persecutors. The law deems the line somewhere, and though it gazes complacently at the spectacle of several missionaries being chased and hunted through the streets of a large city, it would not stand idly by and see limbs broken and blood shed. That would be going just a little too far.

"The telegraphic accounts of the persecution of the Mormon Elders in Christchurch last week is a case in point. The other night, says the telegraph, the meeting closed with a scene of riotous disorder. Elder Brown conducted the services, and a crowd of 200 assembled just as the proceedings were being terminated. A slight disturbance took place, and the crowd quickly swelled. Then the police, who were in attendance, closed in. A rush was made for the Elders, and they were hustled with some force. Under police protection they proceeded in the direction of their abode, followed by a jeering crowd numbering about 2,000. When opposite a watering place in the river an attempt was made to duck the Elders, but it was frustrated by the police. A quantity of stones and clubs were thrown and two of the Mormons were struck, but no serious injury was done.

"What we cannot understand is why the police who are alleged to have frustrated the attempt to duck these Elders did not arrest some of the ruffianly ringleaders of the cowardly gang. The whole scene is highly discreditable to Christchurch, where lawlessness in the persecution of religious preachers has been common for years past. If these Mormon services were contrary to the law, they ought to be stopped. But they are not contrary to the law, and the teachings of the Mormons being very similar to those of most of our churches, those outrages upon the missionaries are scandalous. Probably they owe their origin to the belief that the Mormons preach polygamy, but, as a matter of fact, they do nothing of the kind. And even if they did, and if their doctrines were utterly objectionable, they are entitled within the law, to the same security and protection that we expect for our missionaries in foreign countries."

CATHODE RAYS IN CANCER.

Dispatches from the East bring news of the cure of that dreadful disease called cancer, which are very encouraging. They are to the effect that cases of complete recovery have occurred through the use of X-rays skillfully applied.

The most recent test which is regarded as "crucial and entirely satisfactory," is that of a telegraph operator in Atlanta, Georgia. His lower lip and jaw were almost entirely eaten away by cancer. The cathode rays were applied directly to the diseased parts for ten minutes at a time, the treatment being repeated after an interval of three days. The first ten applications seemed to have little or no effect on the cancerous growth. But in subsequent treatments, a rapid healing inclination appeared, and at the end of six weeks from the first application the cure was completed. The patient was pronounced well about the middle of last April. Since then there has been no indication of the return of the disease, and physicians in Atlanta consider the cure permanent. The patient himself is satisfied that it is perfect.

It is to be sincerely hoped that this remedy is all that is claimed for it in this and some other instances. The use of the knife is sometimes absolutely necessary in surgical operations, but there has been of late years a tendency to its employment rashly, and in our opinion needlessly. Of course heroic measures must be taken in extreme cases, and physicians and surgeons have to proceed according to the best light they have. We believe, however, that the advancement which will take place in surgical treatment, will develop new means and methods that will largely abolish cutting from the healing art.

The use of the rays which have been discovered as a property of that glorious influence which permeates all things, and comes from Him who is the light and life of all things, is of at present incalculable value to the human race, and will prove one of the natural means by which health can be promoted, and the progress of disease and decay may be arrested.

There is more honor to be rationally bestowed on the discoverers of these properties in nature and the methods of their use, than belongs to the lauded warriors who gain the plaudits of the multitude for smiting down the enemies of their country, and thus become destroyers instead of the saviors of men. For all the developments of this wonderful age we give glory to the Great Eternal, who is the Author of all intelligence as well as the Creator of the universe.

DEFIES THE EDITORS.

M. Wu, the Chinese representative in Washington, has proved himself a gentleman of much tact and discretion, but the other day he lost his temper. He had just had an interview with President Roosevelt, presumably in reference to the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law. When leaving the President, he encountered some newspaper correspondents and gave vent to his feelings. "Your people," he said, "are intelligent, but when they are biased they are beyond argument. Reason does not appeal to them."

He continued in this strain and finally challenged the editors of the country to debate. He said:

"I have repeatedly expressed my views on the subject, but my arguments have never been met. They cannot be. I defy the editors who advocate the extension of the act to meet them. They have eyes, but cannot see; they have ears, but cannot hear. Let the editors of all of them. I care not how many, most me in debate. Let judges be appointed, and I will abide by the decision. If I cannot prove that the law is unjust and evil I will never say another word about it. I am not asking privileges for my people, I am asking equality. Do you think we would be subjected to this indignity if China was wrong? Do you think we would be subjected to it if the Chinese were voters? Your merchants want our trade, and this is the treatment we receive. Do you think that they will continue to share it if we are to be legislated away in this way?"

The natural inference from this outburst is that the gentleman had received no encouragement from his interview with the President, and that he took the earliest opportunity of giving the country "a piece of his mind." But his indiscretion, instead of aiding his cause, has excited much unfavorable comment.

The Chinese exclusion act is one of the important questions that will come up before the present session of Congress. It is believed that the hostility against the Chinese is not generally as bitter as it was ten years ago, but the labor unions of the West have for some time been agitating in favor of their continued exclusion, and Congress is likely to listen to their protests, and renew the exclusion act in spite of all the Chinese representatives can say. It is not believed that the latter argue from disinterestedness in the matter.

By the way, China should be the last country to take offense at exclusion laws. Her own cities and country districts are hermetically closed against "intruders," except in so far as they have been opened by the sword of the foreigners. The racial differences, the customs and habits of the foreigners in China, are not greater than those of the Chinese in foreign countries. When China has torn down the last vestige of the wall that bars civilization from her provinces, it will be time to glaze for the abolition of the laws that exclude her horde from other countries. When China, in point of civilization stands on a level of equality with European countries, no special immigration regulations should be made for her citizens. This seems to be both reasonable and just, and it is safe to defy even the Chinese minister to prove it to be otherwise.

Russia continues the suppression of Finnish newspapers.

The President's message will not exceed twenty thousand words. For which favor, many thanks!

It is estimated that the river and harbor bill to be presented to Congress will carry appropriations amounting to about \$50,000,000.

Queen Wilhelmina is said to be able to leave her sick-room now, and enjoy a family dinner. Nothing is heard from

the other part of the family, but presumably he is still sick of it.

The bank of Holly, Colo., has been burglarized. And all the while the ban men no doubt sang "Heigho the Holly it is so jolly."

A cruel jest has been perpetrated by a phlegmatic Hollander, in the shape of a publication called "Almanach de Kotha." It contains a list of names of British aristocrats killed or wounded in South Africa.

The impression that Miss Stone and her companion in misfortune have been murdered by the brigands, is deepening. Should it prove correct, there should be a day of reckoning, long to be remembered.

On the 20th of December the formal breaking of ground on the St. Louis world's fair site in Forest park will take place. It will then be 98 years since the transfer of Louisiana was made by France to the United States.

Aguiñaldo seems to have a great desire to appear before Congress and plead his cause. But as he has been detected in carrying on treasonable correspondence with insurgents, he is not likely to have his wishes in that respect gratified.

The World's Fair association of the Indian Territory has set out to raise \$100,000 by subscription for that territory's representation at the exposition at St. Louis. The building is to be entirely of materials brought from the Indian Territory.

The fool that said President Roosevelt should be served the same as McKinley has been held "for disturbing the peace." It is but right that rational people should be held responsible for what they say. And yet, if every fool that wags his tongue should be arrested, politics and business would suffer.

President Roosevelt likes to be on the winning side as well as other mortals do. It was anticipated that West Point would beat Annapolis at football so it was arranged that the President should sit in a box on the middle side during the first half of the game and on the cadets' side during the latter half. The game resulted as anticipated and the President found himself on the winning side at the finish.

Salt Lake lovers of music will have the opportunity to enjoy a great treat this evening. The concert and recital given last Monday will be repeated, with variations, in the Tabernacle to-night. Miss "Lulu" Gates will render those selections which were considered her best, with others that were not given on that occasion. Many attractions will be added. The choir will be there in force and a splendid program will be presented. Fill the house!

The feelings of esteem and affection in which the late Dr. P. J. McKenna was held by a host of friends and acquaintances, were manifested on Sunday at the funeral services which were held in his honor. The eloquent addresses delivered were full of tender sentiment, which found an echo in the hearts of the hearers. Salt Lake mourns the loss of a kind, benevolent and able physician, who will long be remembered with sorrow for his untimely taking away. May consolation rest on the bosoms of the bereaved.

At last the sea serpent has been located. On the 26th of October, last, H. H. Nelson, third officer of the steamer Trade of the hydraulic bureau, sent this official report from the Gulf of Mexico:

"At 11 o'clock today, in latitude 27.26, longitude 94.18, we passed a large sea serpent, appearing to be a hundred feet long. The head had a blunt, square nose, and the creature was ejecting water to a height of two or three feet from its nostrils. The animal, or fish, had three distinct sets of fins, and tail lying across, like a porpoise. On its back was a series of humps like a camel."

Next!

Henrik Ibsen is reported seriously ill at Copenhagen. He is quite advanced in age and cannot naturally, count on many more years of life. His demise will be a loss to the literary world. Much has been said against his morbid conceptions, but it is a fact that much adverse criticism comes from those who know the dramatist only from translations of his works, and Ibsen can no more be translated than can Shakespeare. Ibsen has at least done his share toward bringing about a reaction in favor of thoughtful dramatic compositions, and that at a time when the drama much needed elevation from the commonplace.

A sugar convention will be held at Brussels, commencing on the 15th of next month. The invitations have been issued by the Belgian government, and Austria, Germany and France will be represented. The reason why this convention is called is said to be the stand which the United States recently took in regard to a shipment of Russian sugar, on which our customs officers claimed that what was equivalent to an export bounty had been paid. Some time ago a sugar bounty conference was held in Europe, but it was obliged to adjourn without having accomplished any practical results. Germany and Austria, it is claimed, are now prepared to recommend that all export bounties on sugar be done away.

How race prejudice persists! A member of the class of 1902 of Princeton university, John G. Sims of Watrace, Tenn., has just resigned from the debating team which is to meet Yale on Dec. 6 to argue the question, "Resolved, that the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been justified." The question hinges on the enfranchisement of the negro. Princeton has the affirmative, and for this reason Mr. Sims, being a southerner, could not conscientiously advocate the enfranchisement of the race in which he does not believe. The young man has not gone to the logical end of his objection else he would have left the university where such a proposal was made.

The special committee of experts appointed by the Camden, N. J., board of health to make a thorough investigation of the cases of tetanus, has made a report to that body asserting that not

a single case of lockjaw has resulted from the injection of vaccine virus. Every one has been due, it finds, to the atmospheric and telluric conditions which have prevailed during the last six weeks. There has been a long period of dry weather, with winds, so that tetanus germs, says the committee, which have their normal habitation in the earth dust and dirt of stables, had been constantly disturbed in the atmosphere. In the committee's opinion vaccination is harmless though care should be exercised in the treatment of the wounds. That is a very expert report. Vaccination is not responsible for the tetanus case, but atmospheric conditions. But how does it come that the atmospheric conditions only produce tetanus in those who had been vaccinated, while those exposed to the same conditions but who were not vaccinated did not have lockjaw? There seems to have been a very expert dodging of the question.

THE COMING CORONATION.

Springfield Republican.
The Koh-i-noor, which is to be the bright, particular star in the crown worn by Queen Alexandra at the coronation, has a history that might easily be considered fatalistic. Its first mention in 1256 was as a part of the spoils of the great invasion of Hindustan by the Moguls. Two centuries later it passed into the hands of the Shah of Persia, Nadir, who attacked Delhi, the Mogul capital, and forced Prince Mohammed to give it up. The next ruler of Persia inherited the Koh-i-noor, but having been conquered in war suffered torture that eventually cost him his life rather than reveal the hiding-place of the great diamond. Ahmed Shah, the founder of the Afghan empire, next obtained it as the price of his alliance with the Shah of Persia, and with it came misfortune to the family of Ahmed, in which the gem always descended to the oldest son. Finally, in 1839, the East India company confiscated the gem as war indemnity and sent it as a present to Queen Victoria.

New York Evening Sun.
The wife of a certain American millionaire who has become a resident of England is reported to be preparing to rival Queen Alexandra "at the coronation." It is reported that this lady, with true democratic simplicity, is having constructed a coronet similar to that worn by Napoleon's Josephine when she was crowned by her lord and master. The question naturally arises—in what capacity will this person obtain admission to the Abbey? Considering the fact that there is not enough space in the building to accommodate all those who have a right to tickets, it is hard to see how the ex-patriated New Yorker will get there. The wild outbreak of anarchy that the coming coronation is causing in Great Britain is calculated to produce many interesting come-ets, or rather farcial situations, before it is over.

Boston Herald.
Well, what's the matter? Mrs. Bradley-Martin can afford it. Her \$1250,000 daira for the coronation simply contains all the precious stones the lady possesses. She prefers to mount them on her head, where they can be seen, and it is a much more safe place, when you come to think of it, than dangling round neck and arms. But what a disappointment if Mrs. Bradley-Martin should be ill, or if she should not be "commanded" or if there shouldn't be any coronation. However, a million dollar and more diadem can't run away.

Chicago News.
The costumes to be worn by the women in attendance are prescribed in very great detail. The proclamation of 1838 reads as follows: "The robe or mantle of a baroness shall be of crimson velvet, the cape thereof to be furled with miniver pure and powdered with two rows and a half of ermine and the train a yard and a quarter. The robe or mantle of a countess shall be as before, only the cape powdered with three rows of ermine, and the train a yard and a half. The robe or mantle of a marchioness shall be as before, only the cape powdered with four rows of ermine, the edging four inches in breadth, the train a yard and three-quarters. The robe or mantle of a duchess shall be as before, only the cape powdered with four rows of ermine, the edging five inches broad, the train two yards."

Mrs. Lawndes in Lippincott's.
Slowly and majestically the king stands up in his chair and shows himself to his people at every one of the four sides of the theater. Meanwhile, Frederick Temple, lord archbishop of Canterbury, turns his goodly presence to the east side. Mark with him the lowlier figure of Lord Halsbury, England's lord high chancellor, with the bearded Duke of Norfolk, hereditary Earl Marshal, and the Lord Great Chamberlain and the lord high constable. Preceded by garter king of arms, they go to the other three sides of the theater, and at each side the archbishop says in a loud voice, "Sirs, I here present unto you King Edward VII, the undoubted king of this realm; wherefore all you that come this day to do your homage, are ye willing to do the same?" And on each side the answer is returned in the long and continued acclamations "God save King Edward VII!" The trumpets sound a ratification of this curious survival, which leads our minds back through the records of the roots of monarchy to those dim ages where the roots of monarchy may be traced in the victorious warrior's being acclaimed over-lord by his brother chieftains.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Concerning the season's book trade, the Cannon book store have this day "Although the demand for the leading favorites in copy-right fiction, termed 'the best-selling books,' is increasing, other lines of books are becoming more and more popular. The season advances, and the holiday season advances, these and the 'frivolous' boys' and girls' books will have the call. Parents in selecting books for their children often avoid modern fiction and select from the old standard authors, the merit of whose works is better known."

The Christmas number of The Arena opens with a paper, "The Rights of Man," by the Hon. W. A. Northcott, Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois. This is followed by a timely article on "Publishers and the Postal Department," by Gen. C. H. Howard, president of the National Publishers' Bureau, the same subject being considered also in an editorial on "Bureaucracy in America." The Rev. Hiram Yeoman presents a humorous description of "The Co-operative Association of America," J. Buckley Bartlett, a New England educator and Master of Arts, has a paper on "Christian Leadership and Economic Reform." Editor Flower writes, in the essay department, on "Revolutions in Religious Thought During the Nineteenth Century," his article being followed by a contribution on "Evolution and Theology," by Walter Spence. There are other contributions of great merit—The Alliance Publishing Co., Fifth Avenue, New York.

Come This Week

TO Z. C. M. I. and inspect the magnificent stock of Fall and Winter Goods, all new and of latest styles, weaves and patterns. Our assortment of LADIES' SUITS, COATS, JACKETS, SKIRTS, and FUR GOODS is unsurpassed in the West, both as to quality and cheapness and price. We have an unusually choice stock of DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN WEAVES, NOTIONS, etc., also an elegant line of goods suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. This week we are making a Special Offering of the

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Come and inspect the quality and style of the splendid assortment we have just opened up for sale. It contains everything you need at the lowest figures, and all of the very best.

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GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

Don't you know it isn't too far ahead to pick out your Christmas presents? Wouldn't be out of the way to give it now—Especially if you're thinking of giving something that's going to be worn—For instance—House Coats—why not get it now, so he can get a full winter's use of it. He'll think just as much of it as though it came on Christmas. \$4.00 to \$15.00 gives you a pretty good range of prices to choose from And some of the handsomest garments you ever saw. Come in anyway and look them over. Plenty of things you need right now—Suits, Overcoats, Shirts, Underwear, Gloves.

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